

## LEFT OVERS.

The following personal and various and all about items were written for last Friday's paper:

Jacob Ray and James Allen, colored, were sentenced in the recorder's court yesterday to \$10 or 30 days each for gambling. Both paid.

It will be good news to Newberry to know that transportation rates on peanuts have been reduced.

A Greek firm from Saluda will open a place of business in West Main street.

Several ladies, men and children saw what they took to be a comet Sunday afternoon in the west at about 6:30 o'clock. It was following the setting sun. They didn't know, however, but that it may have been an airship.

Greenwood Journal says several thousands watched the election returns finished in that city Tuesday night, automobiles being seen from Newberry, Edgefield and other counties.

Mr. John W. Crews was elected to the house from Richland. He is a son of the well known Mr. "Boss" Crews of Laurens, has only been living in Columbia a few years and is a young man of much promise.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Bowers of Newberry college will deliver the address to the alumni of the Lutheran Theological seminary in Columbia next Wednesday afternoon, at the formal opening of that institution. The Rev. Jas. D. Kinard of Greenwood will deliver a special address to the students Wednesday morning. The alumni and the student body will hear something worth hearing.

Boyd Duffy makes weekly trips to Newberry, taking passengers and bringing back goods for his store. Butler Cor Standard. Good idea and good place to come for goods.

Miss Mary Leonhirth has returned from Sumter after a pleasant visit to her brother, Mr. Luther Leonhirth.

Prof. J. B. O'Neill Holloway left Wednesday for Graniteville.

Miss Elizabeth Dpting of Savannah is the guest of her aunt, Miss Mamie Cline.

Mr. Edward Hipp left Wednesday night for the University of Virginia.

Mr. Ford Kurtz of Remedios, Cuba, is visiting in the city.

Miss Mildred Evans left Wednesday for Columbia, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Brooker.

Prof. and Mrs. J. Sidney Derrick have returned from Lexington, and all Newberry colleges, the choir of the Church of the Redeemer, with the congregation and many other people are glad.

Mr. Richard C. Floyd returned Tuesday from the Roosevelt hospital, New York, where he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis. His friends are happy over his recovery and return.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bynum left Monday for Georgetown, after spending several weeks with relatives in the city.

Mrs. Cannon G. Blense has returned from Laurens, where she was the guest of Mrs. J. Ryan Workman, and saw little Eugene.

Mrs. O. L. Schumpert and granddaughter, little Miss Mary McClure, returned Wednesday from Whittle Springs, Tenn., where they spent the summer.

Mr. Thos. D. Jones and little daughter of Augusta are visiting his sisters, Misses Joe and Sue Jones. The numerous friends of Mr. Jones are glad to see him again. He is pleasantly remembered in Newberry, where he lived some years ago when a student of Newberry college.

Miss Pawnee Jones left Wednesday for Rock Hill, where she will resume her teaching of music at Winthrop college.

Mr. T. G. Williams returned to Spartanburg yesterday.

It was Mrs. Chesley Dominick who left Monday for Abbeville and Ninety-Six to spend a month with relatives.

All the friends of Prof. Gilbert P. Voigt are pleased to see him here ready for his chair at Newberry college. The college wouldn't be just the same without Prof. Voigt.

Rev. Jas. D. Kinard went to Newberry this morning.—Greenwood Journal. He is always welcome in Newberry.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McCullough and son, little Joe Henry, of Newberry, and Mr. O. L. Crooks and sister, Mrs. Bertha Crooks, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crooks last week. They came through their car and made several interesting little trips in this part of the country while here. But to our great sorrow and disappointment, Mr. McCullough was ill when he arrived. Dr. Shelton prescribed for him and sent him home in a very serious condition. Many anxious hearts are awaiting to hear good news from him.—Pickens Sentinel.

Miss Janie Carter of Boynton, Va.,

is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. L. Beacham, at Helena.

Miss Lelia Dennis of Helena has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Hollingsworth, at Cross Hill.

Mr. J. F. Eddleman returned Tuesday after spending his vacation in North Carolina. His absence from the union passenger station office kept Agent T. S. Laffer busy, which rush of business was handled with the assistance of Mr. Smiley L. Porter.

Mr. Stone, the well known insurance agent who has been in Newberry lately, associating with Mr. Spinks, left yesterday afternoon on his rounds of business. He is a pleasant acquaintance as well as fine insurance man.

Joe Norwood, on his way from Richmond to Greenville to resume his studies at Furman university, stopped over in Newberry several days this week with his father, Mr. Joseph E. Norwood.

Miss Sudie Dennis will take up her work Monday as assistant high school teacher in Prosperity.

Rev. and Mrs. S. W. Reid left Wednesday for Atlanta, after spending a fortnight with Mrs. Reid's brother, Mr. F. N. Martin, and family.

The girls going away to college this fall are: Misses Sara Fant and Mary Kibler to Greenville Woman's college, Misses Annie Kibler and Lucile Baxter to Limestone college, Miss Margaret McIntosh to Agnes Scott, Misses Mary Dunn and Frances Wheeler to Winthrop, Misses Trent and Anne Ooe Keitt, Marion ones and Cornelia Mayer to Converse, Miss Mildred Purcell to Belmont, Misses Lucile Lathan and Fay Rikard to Winthrop, Miss Clara Bowers to Chichora, and Misses Azile Parr, Annie Leitzey and Cofield to Due West Female college.

Mrs. McGraw and Grandson Abney of Newberry spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Noah Oxner.—Pleasant Grove Cor Leesville News.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Crouch of Newberry visited Mr. and Mrs. Walter Satcher here this week.—Saluda Standard.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ruff of Prosperity have moved to Saluda and are staying with Mrs. Givens.—Standard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown of Newberry came Sunday for their little daughter, Desha Ray, who has been visiting her grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pearsall.—Butler Cor Saluda Standard.

Mrs. J. Bledsoe is visiting her son near Prosperity.—Butler Cor Saluda Standard.

John C. Crope and wife and Sam Derrick and wife of Newberry Route 6 visited in our vicinity Sunday, the former at W. H. Hare's and the latter at the old homestead on upper Hollow Creek.—Delmar Cor Saluda Standard.

## Joems Henry Was Conjured.

"Mars John," excitedly exclaimed Aunt Tilly as she pantingly rushed into a fire engine house, "please, suh, photograph to de car cleaners' seporium an' notify Dan'l to emigrate home durigently, kaze Joems Henry sho' done bin conjured! Dr. Cutter done already distracted two blood vultures from his 'pendercitis,' an' I ler him now prezaminatin' de chille's ante-bellum fur de germans ob de neuro-plumonia, which ef he's disinfected wid dey gotter inoculate him wid the ice coldiated quarantimes. But I b'lieves it's conjuration."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## Test of the Elect.

Let me ask you a question. Did you ever on a freezing winter day stand precariously in one slippery washbasin while you sponged your shivering self with about a quart of water from another china bowl? If you think you would have persisted in this morning after morning in an unheated bedroom through zero weather I salute you. You belong to the elect.—Atlantic Monthly.

## Flow of Solid Metals.

Metals flow into each other just as gases and liquids mix, though more slowly. If a cube of lead is placed on one of gold, the surfaces of contact being kept smooth and clean, and left for a month a small quantity of gold will be found to have penetrated the lead.

## Getting Solid.

"You certainly is a fine cook, ma'am," said the tramp at the back door after being fed.

"Oh, I didn't cook that food you ate," said the lady. "I keep a maid."

"Well, ma'am, it's just as good as if you did."—Yonkers Statesman.

## A Backslider.

First Modern Girl—I can't quite make up my mind about Dollie. There's something queer about her. Second Modern Girl—I'll tell you what it is. She has an effeminate streak.—Life.

## Monster Trout.

Rainbow trout grow to such a large size in Australia, especially in New South Wales, that it is illegal to take a fish under ten inches in length.

## Ready to Eat.

Visitor (nervously)—Will that dog eat out of your hand? Owner (proudly)—Yes, and out of your leg, too, if he gets the chance.—London Answers.

## LOST FREIGHT CARS

Tracing Them Is Often a Hard Job For the Railroads.

HIDE AWAY LIKE CRIMINALS.

One of These Runaways, That Holds the Truancy Record, Was Visiting Around For Two Years and Had Been In Nearly All of Our Big Cities.

At times when the scarcity of freight cars causes the railroads to place an embargo upon certain classes of goods the problem of keeping track of its cars to see that they do not run away and become wanderers upon the face of the earth is a stupendous one for each company.

Before the National Association of Car Accountants was formed and there was no close traffic arrangement between the various railroad systems respecting the control of freight cars it was a common thing for some erratic unit to travel ten or fifteen thousand miles before it returned to its starting point. There is the record of one runaway car that was away from home for nearly two years, and in that time it traveled a trifle over 20,000 miles, visiting nearly all the principal cities of the United States.

In all that time a car tracer from the company which owned it was on its track, but it eluded him constantly until it was finally run down and sent back home from a remote region in Texas. When it left the home sheds it was a bright new car; when it returned it was battered and old—old travel stained that its own make could hardly recognize it. It holds the prize record for truancy among freight cars.

Traffic conditions have been greatly improved since those days, and railway companies detaining a car belonging to another company are penalized by a fine. The agreement is that when a car is received from another railroad it shall be immediately unloaded and returned to its owner. But in time of a general car famine not all of the railroads obey this rule. Because there is more profit in using the car, even though a daily fine is exacted for its unlawful detention, some railways keep it for weeks or even months for its own traffic, returning it only after the congestion has lessened. The small connecting railroads are often the greatest offenders in this respect in times such as the present, when traffic congestion is more than usually abnormal.

When a freight car is built it is given a number before it leaves the shop, and thereafter it is always known by that number until it is worn out and scrapped. When a new car receives its number and starts out upon its business career it is entered in the record book, and a careful account of its wanderings and earning powers is kept there. This record book is a history of the car, and by consulting it one can learn how many trips it has made, what cities it has visited, how many times it has been to the repair shop and also where it is supposed to be at any given time.

But in spite of all this care in keeping a record of each car, now and then, for some unexplained reason, one disappears from sight, literally running away. Some of the big companies employ car tracers, but as a rule a printed tracer is first sent after the car to bring it back home. This printed tracer, in a blue envelope, is sent to the person in whose jurisdiction the car was last supposed to be, and if it has passed out of his district the tracer is sent on to the next one to whom the car was consigned. This little printed tracer failing to bring the car home in a reasonable length of time a man known as a tracer is sent after it. The tracer is really a railroad car detective.

And sometimes it is more difficult to track a runaway freight car than a criminal. There are tens of thousands of miles of railways and hundreds of thousands of freight cars, and to find one carrying a certain number is often like hunting for the needle in the haystack. The tracer may arrive in a city where the runaway is supposed to be at the very moment when the car is leaving it in the opposite direction. It may cross his track on a parallel line or dodge around him on a short line. It may be headed south while he is traveling north or rolling merrily toward the Pacific while he is going toward the Atlantic.

A runaway car apparently is as depraved as any criminal. It hides on a lonely siding or gets lost in a short swamp line. One such runaway rested nearly a year on a siding in southern Texas simply because it got lost, and no one seemed to know just what to do with it. In the course of time it was occupied by a family of squatters, who lived quite comfortably in it for six months and were routed out only when, quite by accident, the car tracer discovered it.—Popular Mechanics.

## Gilbert and Punch.

When the late W. S. Gilbert wrote "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell" he sent it to London Punch, but the editor returned it as being too bloodthirsty, for it will be remembered that "the elderly naval man" had practically eaten all of the Nancy's crew except himself, whereupon Gilbert sent the ballad to Fun, which accepted it with delight. Gilbert never forgave the insult he considered he had received from the editor of Punch and consistently refused to contribute to its pages up to the time of his death.—London Opinion.

There is no utter failure in trying to do what is good.

## SHIFTING OF THE WATERS.

What the Sea Gives to the Land and Gets Back Again Every Year.

According to Mr. Roscoe Nunn of the United States weather bureau, the waters of all the oceans have visited every part of the earth at some time in the history of the globe, so continually and upon such a vast scale are the winds and the forces of evaporation, condensation and precipitation at work.

A continuous circulation of water takes place between the hydrosphere (the water areas of the globe) and the atmosphere. The winds blow water vapor from over the seas to the land, and ascending currents carry it into the upper atmosphere. There it condenses and is precipitated, to begin the return journey to the sea through springs and rivers.

The amount of evaporation from the seas and the amount of precipitation on the land depend upon the temperature and the winds. It has been estimated that nearly 130 million millions of tons of water are transferred from sea to land and back again to the sea every year.

The average rainfall of the globe is about thirty-three inches. In the United States it varies from almost nothing to about 100 inches. Over the eastern half of the country it ranges from about thirty to about sixty inches and in the Pacific states from five to 100 inches.

Probably the greatest rainfall in the world occurs among the hills of Assam, in India, where over 500 inches fall in a year, and sometimes as much as forty inches in twenty-four hours.

## REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

How the Colony Was Organized and Started on Its Career.

The first president of the American Colonization society, which founded the republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, was Bushrod Washington, who was born in Virginia in 1759 and who was a nephew of George Washington. He served as a private soldier in the Revolution and afterward was elevated to the United States supreme court.

While himself an owner of many slaves, he was deeply interested in the movement for restoring the Africans in America to their native continent. He was one of the pioneers in the organization of the American Colonization society, which was launched in the latter part of 1816. Henry Clay, John Randolph and other men of prominence were also prominent in the movement.

In 1820 the society sent thirty-eight negroes back to Africa in a government vessel, and in that year a constitution for the colony, which was named Liberia, was adopted. The colony continued to be in charge of agents and governors appointed by the society until 1847, when its rights were voluntarily surrendered and the independence of Liberia was proclaimed and was recognized by the United States, Great Britain and France.—New York World.

## Jefferson as an Inventor.

Not many people knew that Thomas Jefferson was a great inventor. His inventions were all of articles of everyday use. He devised a three legged folding camp stool that is the basis of all camp stools of that kind today. The stool he had made for his own use was his constant companion on occasions of outings. The revolving chair was his invention. He designed a light wagon. A copying press was devised by him and came into general use. He also invented an instrument for measuring the distance he walked. A plow and a hemp cultivator showed that his thoughts were often on agricultural matters. His plow received a gold medal in France in 1790. Jefferson never benefited financially by his inventions, but believed they should be for the use of every one without cost.

## Sir William Pepperell.

The first native American to be knighted by an English monarch was Sir William Pepperell, who was born in Kittery, Me., over two centuries ago. His father was a Welshman, who came to New England as an apprentice to a fisherman. The son became a merchant and amassed a large fortune. As a military leader he took part in several conflicts with the Indians and attained much distinction. For thirty-two years he was a member of the royal council of Massachusetts, and as chief justice of common pleas he won eminence as a jurist.

## No Information.

"What is the speed limit in this town?" asked the automobile driver, bringing his car to a stop just outside the boundary line.

"Never you mind what the limit is, mister," said the village constable. "You go right ahead and I'll tell you when you're going too fast."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Easy Money.

"The Clarks are in easy circumstances, I believe," remarked Cobb. "Yes," assented Boyd; "they can owe more people money and feel easier about it than any others with whom I have ever had anything to do."—Chicago Herald.

## Between Humorists.

"You stole one of my jokes outright," declared the first press humorist.

"Well," said the second press humorist, "when I see I can't improve a joke I don't try it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.—Locke.

## BRITISH TIGHTEN

## BLOCKADE RULES

Policy of Prohibition of Exports to Holland Made to Cover United States Too.

London, Sept. 14.—(Delayed).—The plan of rationing the neutral countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland under which no further licenses will be granted for the present to British exporters, has been extended to apply to the United States by the expedient of refusing to allow the Netherlands Overseas Trust to accept further American consignments and by declining to grant letters of assurance for American shipments destined for these countries.

In consequence American shipments for Holland will be stopped absolutely, while the regular transportation companies trading between the United States and Scandinavia will not take cargoes suspected by the authorities. Furthermore, tramp steamers are hardly likely to risk the inevitable landing in the prize court of any cargo they might accept.

Neutral diplomats here believe two reasons induced the British government to take this action. The first is the simplicity of the plan, which enables the government to control supplies at the source. The second is the growing bill with which Great Britain is being pressed by neutral governments for demurrage and other expenses incurred by taking suspected ships into Kirkwall and other ports for examination.

So far as is known, no machinery exists at present for adjusting these claims, as many of these cargoes never actually reach the prize court. When shippers ask for compensation

they are referred to the prize court, which thus far has declined to consider their claims, and they have no standing in court. It is expected that Washington will make an inquiry in regard to this matter, especially as to the American schooners which were taken in Lerwick and released after being detained for several weeks. No charges were preferred against them.

Another blockade measure which also probably will interest Washington is the recent arrangement under which bureaus were put up in England and France for granting licenses for exchange of goods which figure on the list of prohibited imports. The American authorities contend that under the British-American commercial treaty of 1815 such prohibitions must be enforced against all countries equally. Consequently any privileges granted to France and not extended to the United States are held to be in violation of that treaty.

## Feet Versus the Pen.

In speaking of personal recollections of Dion Boucicault, Henry Miller dwells upon his superb skill as a stage director and tells of the following incident, which occurred during his first rehearsal under Boucicault:

"I went to him direct from Augustin Daly's management. Daly coached his players to cross and recross the stage during the progress of the play with the idea that this continual moving about of the actors created dramatic action. During my first rehearsal I made a 'Daly cross' as I spoke one of my lines.

"Why did you do that? Boucicault asked in his quaint, quizzical manner. 'I explained that I imagined it would keep the scene moving.

"Thanks, my boy," said Boucicault dryly, 'but if I cannot interest the audience with my pen I don't think you can with your feet.'"

## PIANO BARGAINS

Our second hand piano department is crowded to the limit with pianos of most every make taken in exchange for the Popular Staff. Read carefully the many unusual bargains in need, worked over pianos, made almost like new by experts in our up-to-date repair department.

Judge for yourself the marked down prices at a savings to you of from \$50 to \$75. Is this not worth looking into?

1—\$500.00 Steiff Self-Player Piano, dull and polished Mahogany (used for demolition) \$700.00	
2—\$450.00 Steiff Upright, dull and polished Mahogany (used slightly) each.....	350.00
2—\$750.00 Shaw Self-Player Piano, dull and polished Mahogany (used sev. months) \$750.00	
2—\$450.00 Steiff Uprights, dark Mahogany (used several years) each.....	250.00
1—\$450.00 Steiff Upright, Oak case (used several years).....	225.00
1—\$375.00 Shaw Upright, polished Mahogany (used 12 months).....	250.00
2—\$550.00 Bennett Bretz Self-Player Piano, dull Mahogany (used 10 to 12 mos.) each.....	400.00
3—\$300.00 Kohler & Campbell Upright Pianos, polished Mahogany (used short while).....	200.00
2—\$300.00 Harvard Upright Pianos, Mahogany case, (used short while) each.....	200.00
1—\$350.00 J. & C. Fischer Upright Piano, Walnut case (used short while).....	185.00
1—\$350.00 Mathushek Upright Piano, Mahogany case (used short while).....	200.00
1—\$300.00 Adam Schaeff Upright Piano, Walnut case (used short while).....	155.00
1—\$450.00 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, Ebony case (used short while).....	200.00
1—\$450.00 Chickering Upright Piano, Ebony case (used short while).....	200.00
1—\$300.00 Kneeston Upright Piano, Walnut case (used short while).....	150.00
1—\$450.00 Steiff Upright Piano, Ebony case (used several years).....	195.00

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